

# INLAND WATERWAYS SHOULD BE IMPROVED; SECRET SERVICE PLAN SHOULD BE MODIFIED; FILIPINOS ARE NOT READY FOR INDEPENDENCE; NECESSITY OF A LARGER NAVY IS URGED

any body of individuals can escape the necessity of being governed by outsiders. It is to show that they are able to restrain themselves, to keep down wrongdoing and disorder. The Filipino people, through their officials, are therefore making real steps in the direction of self-government. I hope and believe that these steps mark the beginning of a course which will continue until the Filipinos become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation. But it is well for them (and well also for those Americans who during the past decade have done so much damage to the Philippines by agitation for an immediate independence).

Action should be begun forthwith, during the present session of the congress, for the improvement of our inland waterways—action which will result in giving us not only navigable but navigated rivers. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon these waterways, yet the traffic on nearly all of them is steadily declining. This condition is the direct result of the absence of any comprehensive and far-seeing plan of waterway improvement.

ence for which they were totally unfit) to remember that self-government depends and must depend upon the Filipinos themselves. All we can do is to give them the opportunity to develop the capacity for self-government.

If we had followed the advice of the

foolish doctrinaires who wished us at any time during the last ten years to turn the Filipino people adrift, we should have shirked the plainest possible duty and have inflicted wrong upon the Filipino people. We have acted in exactly the opposite spirit. We have given the Filipinos constitutional government; a government based upon justice; and we have shown that we have governed them for their good and not for our aggrandizement. At the present time, as during the past ten years, the inexorable logic of facts shows that this government must be supplied by us and not by them. We must be wise and generous; we must help the Filipinos master the difficult art of self-control, which is simply another name for self-government. Under the present system of governing them so that gradually they may, if they are able, learn to govern themselves. Under the present system of just laws and sympathetic administration, we have every reason to believe that they are gradually acquiring the character which lies at the base of self-government, and for which, if it is lacking, we will gladly help them to this end. Our people in the Philippines have achieved what may legitimately be called a marvelous success in giving them a government which marks on the part of those in authority both the necessary understanding of the people and the necessary purpose to serve them disinterestedly and in good faith. I trust that within a generation the time will arrive when the Filipinos can decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent, to govern themselves, to protect themselves, a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign aggression. But the exact date when it will be wise to

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consider independence as a fixed and definite policy. It would be worse than folly to try to set down such a date in advance, for it must depend upon the way in which the Philippine people themselves develop the power of self-mastery.

## PORTO RICO-CUBA.

I again recommend that American citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico. In Cuba our occupancy will cease in about two months' time; the Cubans have in orderly manner elected their own governmental authorities, and the island will be turned over to them. Our occupancy on this occasion has lasted a little over two years and Cuba has thrived and prospered under it. Our earnest hope and desire is that the people of the island shall now govern themselves with justice, order and peace. We will gladly help them to this end; but I would solemnly warn them to remember the great truth that the only way a people can permanently avoid being governed from without is to show that they both can and will govern themselves from within.

## JAPANESE EXPOSITION.

The Japanese government has postponed until 1911 the date of the great international exposition, the action being taken so as to insure ample time in which to prepare to make the exposition all

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that it should be made. The American commissioners have visited Japan and the postponement will merely give ample opportunity for America to be represented at the exposition. Not since the first international exposition has there been one of greater importance than this will be, marking as it does the fiftieth anniversary of the ascension to the throne of the Emperor of Japan. The extraordinary leap to a foremost place among the nations of the world made by Japan during this half century is something unparalleled in all previous history. This kind of change has never been made in Asia. The United States, because of the ancient friendship between the two peoples, because each of us fronts on the Pacific, and because of the growing commercial relations between this country and Asia, takes a peculiar interest in seeing the exposition made a success in every way. I take this opportunity publicly to state my appreciation of the way in which Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in all the states of South America, the battle fleet has been received on its practice voyage around the world. The American government cannot too strongly express its appreciation of the abundant and generous hospitality shown our ships in every port they visited.

## THE ARMY.

As regards the army, I call attention to the fact that while our junior officers and enlisted men stand very high, the present system of promotion by seniority results in bringing into the higher grades many men of mediocre capacity who have but a short time to serve. No man should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the army any more than in any other profession. It is a curious and by no means creditable fact that there should be so often a failure on the part of the public and its representatives to understand the great need, from the standpoint of the service and the nation, of refusing to promote respectable, elderly incompetents. The higher places should be given to the most deserving men without regard to seniority; at least seniority should be treated as only one consideration. In the stress of modern industrial competition no business firm could succeed if those responsible for its management were chosen simply on the ground that they were the oldest people in its employment; yet this is the course advocated as regards the army, and required by law for all grades except those of general officer. As a matter of fact, all of the best officers in the highest ranks of the army are those

who have attained their present position wholly or in part by a process of selection.

## Power of Retiring Board.

The scope of retiring boards should be extended so that they could consider general unfitness to command for any cause, in order to secure a far more rigid enforcement than at present in the elimination of officers for mental, physical or temperamental disabilities. But this plan is recommended only if the congress does not see fit to provide what in my judgment is far better; that is, for selection in promotion, and for elimination for age. Officers who fail to attain a certain rank by a certain age should be retired—for instance, if a man should not attain field rank by the time he is 45 he should of course be placed on the retired list. General officers should be selected as at present, and one-third of the other promotions should be made by selection. The selection should be made by the president or the secretary of war from a list of at least two candidates proposed for each vacancy by a board of officers from the arm of the service from which the promotion is to be made. A bill is now before the congress having for its object to secure the promotion of officers to various grades at reasonable ages through a process of selection, by boards of officers, of the least efficient for retirement with a percentage of their pay depending upon length of service. The bill, although not accomplishing all that is possible, is a long step in the right direction; and I earnestly recommend its passage, or that of a more completely effective measure.

## Recognize Cavalry.

The cavalry arm should be reorganized upon modern lines. This is an arm in which it is particularly necessary that the field officers should not be old. The cavalry is much more difficult to form than the infantry, and it should be kept up to the maximum both in efficiency and in strength, for it cannot be made in a hurry. At present both infantry and artillery are too few in number for our needs. Special attention should be paid to development of the machine gun. A general service corps should be established. As things are now the average soldier has far too much labor of a non-military character to perform.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Now that the organized militia, the national guard, has been incorporated with the army as a part of the national forces, it behooves the government to do every reasonable thing in its power to perfect its efficiency. It should be assisted in its instruction and otherwise aided more liberally than heretofore. The continuous services of many well-trained regular officers will be essential in this connection. Such officers must be specially trained at service schools best to qualify them as

The share that the national government should take in the broad work of education has not received the attention and the care it rightly deserves. The immediate responsibility for the support and improvement of our educational systems and institutions rests and should always rest with the people of the several states acting through their state and local governments, but the nation has an opportunity in educational work which must not be lost and a duty which should no longer be neglected.

instructors of the national guard. But the detailing of officers for training out the service schools and for duty with the national guard entails detaching them from their regiments which are already greatly depleted by detachment of officers for assignment to duties prescribed by acts of the congress.

A bill is now pending before the congress creating a number of extra officers in the army, which if passed, as it ought to be, will enable more officers to be trained as instructors of national guard and assigned to that duty. In case of war it will be of the utmost importance to have a large number of trained officers to use for turning raw levies into good troops.

## As to Volunteers.

There should be legislation to provide a complete plan for organizing the great body of volunteers behind the regular army and national guard when war has come. Congressional assistance should be given those who are endeavoring to promote rifle practice so that our men, in the service or out of them, may know how to use the rifle. While teams representing the United States won the rifle and revolver championships at the world's fair at London in England this year, it is unfortunately true that the great body of our citizens shoot less and less as time goes on. To meet this we should encourage rifle practice among schoolboys, and indeed among all classes, as well as in the military services, by every means in our power. Thus, and not otherwise, may we be able to assist in preserving the peace of the world. Fit to hold our own against the strong nations of the earth, our voice for peace will carry to the ends of the earth. Unprepared, and therefore unable to defend ourselves, protect others, or preserve peace. The first step—in the direction of preparation to avert war if possible, and to be fit for war if it should come—is to teach our men to shoot.

## THE NAVY.

I approve the recommendations of the general board for the increase of the navy, calling special attention to the need of additional destroyers and colliers, and above all, of the four battleships. It is desirable to complete as soon as possible a squadron of eight battleships of the best existing type. The North Dakota, Delaware, Florida and Utah will form the first division of this squadron. The four vessels proposed will form the second division. It will be an improvement on the first, the ships being of the heavy, single caliber of the big gun type. All the vessels should have the same tactical qualities, that is, speed and turning circle, and as many as possible the same tactical qualities should be the same as in the four vessels before named now being built.

I most earnestly recommend that the general board be by law turned into a general staff. There is literally no excuse whatever for continuing the present bureau organization of the navy. The navy should be treated as a purely military organization, and everything should be subordinated to the one object of securing military efficiency. Such military efficiency can only be guaranteed in time of war if there is the most thorough previous preparation in time of peace. I may add, which will in all probability prevent any need of war. The secretary must be supreme, and he should have as his official advisers a body of line officers who should themselves have the power to pass upon and co-ordinate all the work and all the proposals of the several bureaus. A system of promotion by merit, either by selection or by exclusion, or by both, should be introduced. It is out of the question, if the present principle of promotion by mere seniority is kept, to expect to get the best results from our officers. Our men come too old, and

stay for too short a time, in the command positions. Two hospital ships should be provided for the fleet in the Pacific has shown invaluable work which such a ship can do. It is as absurd to put a hospital ship under the command of a medical officer as it is to put a hospital ship under a line officer as it would be to put a hospital ship under such a command. This ought to have been realized long ago and there is no excuse for failure to do it now.

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT  
The White House, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Berlin Interested.  
BERLIN, Dec. 8.—President Roosevelt's published at great length the Berlin newspapers. It is again regarded as giving significant glimpses of the future, especially with regard to external policy of the United States, the development of the army and navy.

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## DRUNKEN MAN SLEEPS IN METHODIST CHURCH

James Irwin, of Elko, Nev., Keeps in Close Touch With Police.

That whiskey and old age are not very good partners is evidenced by a man about 55 years old who gives his name to the police as James Irwin of Elko, Nev., for in the past two days he has been arrested twice for drunkenness. The last time he was found in the second story of the First Methodist church, at Second East and Second South streets.

Irwin was taken to the city jail Monday evening in the patrol so overcome with liquor that he could hardly move, and was unable to talk. He came to himself in the drunk house, and as soon as he could get audience with an officer, said he wanted to put up bail for his release. As he had money enough with him when arrested to give a \$5 bail the required amount, he was turned loose.

At 5:45 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a telephone message was received at police headquarters that there was a drunken man in the First Methodist church, and it was desired that the police go after him. Upon arrival at the church an officer found Irwin lying on the second story stair landing, soundly sleeping. He was taken to the police station again, and at 8:30 o'clock friends, hearing of his arrest, came and furnished bail for his release. It was reported that he had not been to the place where he was stopping for two days. When arrested Monday night he had a fine gold watch, which on his first release from jail was given him, but Tuesday night it was missing, and the friends who came for him say he must have lost it.

## Good Cough Medicine for Children.

The season for coughs and colds is now at hand and too much care cannot be used to protect the children. A child is much more likely to contract diphtheria or scarlet fever when he has a cold. The quicker you cure his cold the less the risk. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the sole reliance of many mothers, and few of those who have tried it are willing to use any other. Mrs. F. F. Starcher, of Ripley, W. Va., says: "I have never used anything other than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for my children and it has always given good satisfaction." This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all druggists.

## Atoms or Not?

Attempts to account for the phenomena of matter by its structure have been going on ever since the days of Greek philosophy. They have always been of two types, the atomic, which supposes the existence of separate molecules, and the non-atomic, which supposes a fluid basis of some kind that may be infinitely subdivided. The atomic type of explanation has been in the ascendant for many years past, although there have been occasional intrusions of the "continuum" theory.

For instance, the atoms of chemistry have been supposed to be whirling in a continuous ether. Dr. Larmor, the English physicist, in a recent study of the subject, considered that some kind of atomism is a mental necessity, both in chemistry and in abstract mathematics. The molecular theory, he says, must stand or fall with the theory of the ether. If the ether is a very complex body, we may "have to fall back on pure phenomenism"—which means that we may have to stop our attempts at explaining things and content ourselves with mere appearances.

Curiously, however, is an ineradicable human trait, and in spite of Dr. Larmor we shall probably continue to have theories of the universe. The more complex the conditions that are revealed, the more complicated will become the explanations that they will evoke. What will become of the human brain in the meantime we must leave for the physiologists to say.

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